come holy person must have been miraculously pro-berved. Thereupon there was joy in Characteristics dayor and priest forthwith arranged a fete to " inaugurate" the shrine. The great day had already come, when a poltroon in the village identified the corpse as that of his mether and declared that by the same token it could not be the body of a saint. The fete had to be postponed secondingly, and the Mayor is now being tried for body-natching.

The annual meeting of the New-York State Bar Association will be held at Albany on Tuesday, January 8, beginning at 11 o'clock. The oration will be delivered by the Hon. John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, the prize essay will be read and a report will be made upon the recent visit of Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge. A large attendance of the State Bar is desired and expected.

The forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture gives exssion to the anxiety which the increasing importapression to the anxiety which the increasing importa-tion of Sumatran tobacco is causing the farmers of the State. The leaf of the Sumatran tobacco is small and somewhat bitter, but it is of good color and so finely veined that cigar wrappers can be cut from any part of it. Three pounds of leaves will nearly or quite cover a thousand cigars, being equivalent for that purpose to twelve pounds of the broad domestic seed-leaf whose thick veins leave only the tips serviceable for wrappers.

When Christopher Gerke moved into his new house in the outskirts of Philadelphia five weeks ago, he placed thirty chickens in the cellar for safe-keeping until a ermanent home should be ready for them. Two or three days afterward only twenty-nine of them were to be found, a fact which seemed strange at the moment but was soon forgotten. A few days ago it became necessary to remove one of the cellar steps, and there was the miss-ing chicken in the gloomy space beneath them. Though alive when taken out the long-enduring fowl was too weak to stand; but judicious feeding has restored its strength, and having escaped the dangers which attend Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, it is rather to be con-gratulated than pitted.

A negro named Joshua Williams, who proclaims that the spirit of Charles Sumner inhabits his stalwart body, has opened a spiritualistic campaign among the colored population of Philadelphia and already numbers his converts by the hundred, according to his own valuable testimony. This prophet and evangelist has formulated a creed which combines Colonel Inger soll's cheerful views of the future state with the Rev. John Jasper's interesting theory as to the movement of the sun, and which is interspersed with anothemas against dodoism and all other superstitions except those of cich he is himself the exponent. He has been laboring a month in the negre quarter of Philadelphia and has reality succeeded in evoking much enthusiasm.

The proprietors of The Morning News of Paris have determined, it appears from correspondence of The Boston Journal, to establish a French newspaper for the purpose of showing Parisians how the thing ought to be done. "All the necessary capital," writes the correspondent, " has been subscribed; a house in the Rue d'Argenteuil has been taken, and it is quite probable that the journal will begin its career with the New Year. Of ourse the paper will be French in tone, as well as in anguage; most of the contributors will be French, but the getting up of the dispatches and the manner of serving them up will be American. It is nothing unusual for a French paper to have foreign directors, but that which gives the experiment an interesting character is the introduction of the American system. Mr. Chamberlain, who has been from the first at the head of this courageous enterprise, seems likely to become a personnalité in Paris."

#### THEATRICAL NOTES.

An invention for producing the effect of the Aurora Borealis has been devised by Mr. Lysander Thompson, the artist and actor (brother to Charlotte Thompson), and patented by Messrs. Shook and Collier. This machine is used in the scene of the Ice Fields, in the lass machine is used in the scene of the Ice Fields, in the play of "Storm Beaten," at the Union Square Theatre. It was first employed there, on December 19. Mr. Thompson likewise arranged, for another scene of this play, the tableau, dance, etc., showing an English May-Day Festival, in old times.

Edwin Booth, at the Star Theatre, last night, gave his great performance of Iago—that compound of winning speciousness, martial frankness, and devilish duplicity and cruelty, which was long since recognized as the essential image of Shakespeare's conception. Mr. W. E. Sheridan appeared as Othello. These topics are so completely inharmonious with the spirit of this time that our thoughts refuse to linger upon them. Nor is it needful that they should be particularly discussed—for they are old and familiar. To-night Mr. Booth will appear as Shylock and as Petruchio—a much brighter bill.

#### A WEDDING YESTERDAY.

In the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 4 p. m. yesterday. Professor John R. Paddock, of the Bievens Institute, Hoboken, and Miss Sarah J. Sands, daughter of the late Dr. David Sands, were married by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the church. The where were C. W. Lawrence, Mr. Rees, Dr. F. E. Stewart, Louis A. Chandler, John Pine and Charles M. Stabler. The idesmaids, all young girls, were Miss Pauline Roe, Miss Martie Roe, Miss Sadie Roe and Miss Mabel Rees, the three first being nieces of the bride. The two youngest wore lace overdresses, one having a pale pink satin pash and the other a white satin sash. The other two wore dresses of China crepe, with short sleeves and skirts and high corsages. They carried golden horns of plenty, filled with flowers and suspended by garlands of smilax. The bride appeared in white corded sik with a long train and a front laid in plaits, and trimmed with lily-of-the-valley fringe around the pointed corsage and front. Her tuile veil was fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a bou quet of white roses and filles. Mr. Roe, brother-in-law of the bride, gave her away. A reception was held at the house of R. W. Lawrence, No. 173 East One-hundred-and sixteenth-st., where the rooms were decorated with Christmas emblems and flowers. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. James B. Dill, Mrs. Frances Bond, Becker Collins, Miss Grace Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. Roe. other two wore dresses of China crepe, with

# MRS. SHERMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

St. Louis, Dec. 26.-Mrs. General Sherman and daughter Rachel had a narrow escape from death this afternoon. Returning from church their horses ran away and the carriage struck a lamp-post. The women were taken from the wreck uninjured, but badly shocked.

## FARES ON SIXTH-AVENUE STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In order to settle a dispute will you

indly publish the date when the Sixth Avenue cars began A CONSTANT READER. to charge five cents fare! New-York, Dec. 26, 1883. [President Butler, of the Sixth Avenue Railway,

says that the reduction from six to five cents was nade in 1868, after the reduction in the Internal Revenue tax.

## GEORGE A. BENNETT'S INNOCENCE.

To The Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I notice with surprise that no one now sected with the Cashier's office of the Cust House has anything to say in relation to the death of an old associate in that department, Mr. George A. Bennett. He died of depression caused by a thoroughly unjust ac-cusation of theft. He was my colleague for some years in that office, and I am fully convinced that he never misap-propriated a penny of the millions he handled annually, warning finger from the Collector's office, and the The warning finger from the Collector's omee, and the bread and butter club, whose handle is grasped at Washington, may deter my late associates from a public expression of their conviction of Mr. Bennett's innocence; but all the same it exists. The removal of Mr. Bennett was simply a short chapter in the history of what might be called—well, let me draw a cloak and mildly designate it as the "funny business" of Custom House methods. Bespectfully.

George M. S. Horton. New-York, Dec. 24, 1883.

## ANOTHER FATAL SNOWSLIDE.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 26 .- A dispatch to The Republican from Telluride, via Montrose, December 24, says: "At noon to-day a snowslide came down Marshall Basin, carrying off the shaft house of the Mendota mine, in which were fourteen men, eight of whom were killed outright and two injured. Four of the men dug thembelives out. No further particulars are at present obtainable. A large body of men will leave here in the morning for the scene of the disaster. The mail carrier from Silverton to Ames and Ouray, who was due here last Friday, has not yet been heard from. It is supposed that he has been lost in crossing the range."

## MORE THREATENING LETTERS.

PITTSEURG, Dec. 26 .- Major A. M. Brown, of counsel for James Nutt, in an interview to-night stated that Clark Breckenridge was not the only recipient of eatening anonymous letters. A number of persons in this city who are expected to be interested in the trial, there as jurors or active sympathizers with the prisoner, have received aimilar letters, the object of the writer clearly being to prejudice the case of young Nutt. Every effort will be make to expose and punish their Author.

## A NEW TELEPHONE GIRL.

There is a new girl in the telephone office and he is a very flip young woman.
"Helio! Central!" called a subscriber the other morn

to to came the answer.

In the National New-Haven Bank," he said. Vist?"
if we the National New-Haven Bank," he said.
let out! Do you want the Earth! How can I give you
aft! I ain! get ten cents to my name," and she
ked the connecting link clear across the office and
a humming "Over the Garden Wall,"

#### SOCIAL REFORM?

WITH SOME FURTHER ACCOUNT OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S NEW VIEWS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, December 4. Mr. Chamberlain has become so conspicuous a po-litical figure that Lord George Hamilton has been describing him with some particularity of biographical detail, to an audience of his constituents in Middlesex. Lord George Hamilton, I hope I need not explain, is one of the rising young men of the Conservative party, a son of the Duke of Abercorn and therefore brother to Lord Lansdowne, who held two important offices in Lord Beaconsfield's last Government, and this is what he says of the Presi-

dent of the Board of Trade:

Who is Mr. Chamberlain? He would tell them.
Mr. Chamberlain was a gentleman who belonged to
a firm of screw makers in Birmingham. He and his
firm found out that they had few competitors. They
made use remorselessly of their capital for the purpose of crushing every competitor, and every competitor was either forced to accede to their terms or
was ruined. Having thus obtained a monopoly,
Mr. Chamberlain and his firm raised the price of
screws, and on the increased price which his monopoly gave him he realized a gigantic fortune by
selling out. Since he had realized that gigantic
fortune Mr. Chamberlain had built a huge palace
at Birmingham, where he lives like a Sybarite.

One of those kind friends who are ever ready to dent of the Board of Trade:

One of those kind friends who are ever ready to draw one's attention to hard things said about one, communicated this elegant extract to Mr. Cham-

berlain, who replies: The vulgarity and insolence of the remarks to which you call my attention do not surprise me in the least. Personal slander is the weapon always resorted to by the baser kind of Tories in political

And so we have it on Mr. Chamberlain's authority that Lord George Hamilton is one of the baser kind of insolent and vulgar Tories, just as we have it on Lord George's authority that Mr. Chamberlain is a monopolist and a Sybarite. It is, perhaps, to be noted that the eminent Radical of Birmingham does not expressly deny the accuracy of the account given by his Tory assailant. Nor is this the first time, nor by many the first, in which similar stories of the origin of Mr. Chamberlain's fortune have appeared in print. The most thorough-going of Conservative prints observed last week:

Mr. Chamberlain wants to decry and destroy the existing institutions of property, though it is hard to see how a family estate, honorably descended from father to son, can be less legitimate than the covetous graspings and scraping of speculating av-arice which has perhaps ruined fifty small dealers, in order to swell the money bags of one monopoliz-

This, it may be said, is mere personality, not worth writing and not worth quoting. Quoted it would not be in ordinary times, but these are not ordinary times. Mr. Chamberlain has rushed to the front as the Friend of the Poor. He advocates sweeping measures for their benefit at the public expense, or at the expense of one section of the public. And that, I suppose, is why men like Lord George Hamilton, who does not deserve Mr. Chamberlain's epithets, think it a good time to inquire how Mr. Chamberlain, in his private capacity, dealt with the poor, or rather those poorer than himself. It is not necessary to approve the taste or tone of such passages as those I have copied in order to inquire whether Mr. Chamberlain gave any provocation for them. The article which he published in this month's Fortnightly contains, it must be admitted. some singular doctrine. In commenting, the other day, on that article, I dealt with the remedies he proposed for an admitted evil rather than with the spirit in which Mr. Chamberlain had approached a difficult subject. But the spirit is worth noticing. also. On the first page occurs this assertion:

also. On the first page occurs this assertion:

The vast wealth which modern progress has created has run into "pockets"; individuals and classes have grown rich beyond the dreams of avarice and are busying themselves in inventing methods of wasting the money which they are mable to enjoy. But the great majority of the "toilers and spinners" have derived no proportionate advantage from the prosperity which they have helped to create, while a population equal to that of the whole metropolis has remained constantly in a state of metropolis has remained constantly in a state of abject destitution and misery.

Mr. Chamberlain began this extraordinary paper with the remark that Social Reform is in the at . If he had said that Socialistic Radicalism was invading the Liberal Party, the remark would have been equally true and perhaps more apt. But he proceeds:

proceeds:

What manner of men and women must these mflions of paupers be if they can see without repining or resentment the complacent exhibition of opulence and ease which is forever flaunted in their faces, within a few hundred yards of the noisome courts and alleys in which they huddle for warmth and shelter, without a single comfort, and in hourly anxiety for the barest necessaries of life.

Perhaps the best excuse for this sort of writing is be found in the fact that the review in which it s published is sold for half a crown and has not a large circulation in the noisome courts and alleys in which millions of paupers huddle for warmth and shelter without a single comfort, and in hourly anxiety for the barest necessaries of life. But suppose some socialist of a type slightly more advanced than Mr. Chamberlain's present form, should choose to print those burning sentences in a broadside, and scatter them among the millions of paupers, to teach them that they are in a state of abject destitution and misery? In the present ferment, nothing is more likely. And suppose they add to Mr. Chamberlain's account of the origin of the misery of the millions Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a remedy † The President of the Board of Trade declares that the great majority of the toilers and spinners have not had their fair share of the wealth they have helped to create. It is because they have not had their fair share that they are doomed to dwell in noisome courts and alleys without a single comfort. They ought not, says Mr. Chamberlain, to be doomed to dwell thus any longer. The towns ought to be made habitable and the expense of making them so "must be thrown on the land which their toil makes valuable, and without any effort on the part of the owners."

I have drawn together Mr. Chamberlain's propositions in a little closer order than his are, but they are his own. In what other sense could his miserable millions read them than as an indictment against the owners of landed property? They are an indict ment against the owners of landed property, because they are owners of landed property, and especially against those whose property depends in whole or in part on "unearned increment;" a description which, if you accept Mr. Chamberlain's view, would include every landowner in the kingdom. There is not an acre of land in Great Britain, whether arable or building land, the value of which has not been increased by causes with which the owner had nothing to do: by railways, for instance, many of which pay no dividend, or a very poor dividend. Would Mr. Chamberlain distribute a part of the unearned increment among the railways? He would probably answer no; the millions of paupers are to have it not because their logical claim is greater, but because their actual needs are greater. The measure of confiscation is not to be the increase in value which the owner has not earned, but the necessities of those who have contributed to it. He expressly proposes that "the cost of any scheme for the reconstruction of an unhealthy area should be levied on all owners of [landed] property, including long lease holders, within a certain district to be determined

by the scheme." Mr. Chamberlain takes pains to tell us that the reform he advocates has become all at once urgent because the misery of the poor, instead of diminishing, increases. "Never before was the misery of the very poor more intense, or the conditions of their daily life more hopeless and more depraved." Is that so? Does Mr. Chamberlain really know what the conditions of the daily life of the very poor really were a hundred, two hundred years ago, in England? Macaulay, in the celebrated Third Chapter which an English politician must be supposed to have read, after describing the condition of the fashionable quarters of London in 1685, in terms which would now seem too strong for the slums of Shoreditch, observes with unanswerable force: "When such was the state of the region inhabited by the most luxurious portion of society, we may easily believe that the great body of the population suffered what would now be considered

as insupportable grievances." Mr. Chamberlain, moreover, includes not only the outcast and utterly wretched poor, but the workingmen of England, in his catalogue of the injured.

dreams of avarice, while the "great majority" of the toilers and spinners have derived no proportionate advantage from the prosperity which they have helped to create. But on this point the most eminent social statistician in England, Mr. Robert Giffen, contradicts the President of the Board of Trade point blank. Mr. Giffen is President of the Statistical Society, before which he has just delivered the inaugural address of its fiftieth session. Nothing could be more useful than this assemblage of indisputable figures to control the sentimental extravagances of inconsiderate philanthropists. The workman of to-day, Mr. Giffen declares, receives from 30 to 100 per cent more money for 20 per cent less work than he did fifty years ago; in round figures, he has gained from 50 to 100 per cent in fifty years in money return. Nor is it true that prices have so much increased, or, in other words, that the purchasing power of money has diminished, during the same period. Prices, says Mr. Giffen, are much the same as they were. There must have been, he expressly affirms, an enormous change for the better in the means of the workingman. Wheat is cheaper. So are sugar and clothing. Meat has increased in price; but fifty years ago meat was hardly an article of workmen's diet. Nay, even house-rent "cannot have greatly augmented," and the increased price in one or two articles, such as meat and house-rent, is insufficient to neutralize the general advantage the workman has gained." Nor is this direct increase in the "proportionate

advantage of the wealth they have helped to create" all that the poor have gained. There is now a vastly greater general expenditure than there was fifty years ago for sanitary, educational and similar purposes, of all which the masses of the people, says Mr. Giffen, derive the benefit. It helps to make life sweeter and better; nay, it makes life longer, as well as healthier while it lasts. The gain is "enor-

Mr. Giffen supports these statements by a mass of careful statistics for which I have no room, but which there is the less need to quote because no body attempts to confute them. But what a commentary are these considered and proved statements on the recklessness of Mr. Chamberlain's language He meant his words, possibly, to have only a rhetorical value, but when they have filtered down among the poor whose miseries they exaggerate, the poor will accept his Thetoric for fact. If the spirit of discontent exists, he will fan it If it breaks forth in violence, who more than Mr. Chamberlain can be held responsible for the horrors and crime which are the attendants upon such outbreaks ? Or if it lead, not to lawless fury, but to proposals for legislation in contempt of individual rights, it is still Mr. Chamberlain who will be found guilty of pointing out the road along which others will advance to objects which he himself might new pronounce immoral and insane. G. W. S.

#### OBITUARY.

THE REV. DR. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN. The Rev. Dr. Benjamin Nicholas Martin, Protessor of Logic and Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University of the City of New-York, died yesterday at his home, No. 236 West Fourth-st. He was born in Mt. Holly, N. J., on October He entered Yale College in 1834 and was graduated in the class of '37. Among his classmates were William M. Evarts, Dr. Benjamin Silliman, the late F. W. Gunn, of Washington, Conn.; Edwards Pierrepont and the late Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers-After graduation, Dr. Martin studied theology in the Theological Department of Yale College, and was graduated in 1840. For a year he preached in the Carmine Street Church of this city. He was paster of a Congregational Church in Hadley, Mass., during the years 1843-7, and during the next three years he preached in Albany. In 1850 he was appointed to the position he held at the time of his death, the chair being designated The Sarah Andrews Professorship of Philosophy and Losle, Columbia College conferred upon him in 1862 the degree of Eoctor of Sacred Theology, and in 1860 the Regents of the University of New-York gave him the degree of Literarum Humaniorum Dector.

Dr. Martin was married on July I, 1841, to Miss Louisa C. Strobel, of this city, who died a few months ago, and since her death his health has been seriously impaired. In personal appearance he was of average height; his face was clean shaven, and his thin gray hair hung in a little curl at his neck. He conducted the religious exercises every morning at the University during Dr. Crosby's resignation he has had full charge of the chapel exercises. Although the Students often found pleasure in annoying the kind-hearted professor, no member of the faculty was more loved by them. Every Friday afternoon for thirty years he met with the students who remained at the weekly prayer meetings. Recently he succeeded in having the Council room fitted up. When it was proposed the movement with all his energy.

Besides his work in the institution which he loved, Professor Martin often preached in the city churches. On November 10 he delivered asermon in the Ruta va Presbyterian Church. About that time he delivered one of the series of addresses before the American Institute of Christian Philosophy in the Broadway Tabernacle. He pablished many valuable articles in the leading theological journals and also several books, on were William M. Evarts, Dr. Benjamin Silliman, the late F. W. Gunn, of Washington, Conn.; Edwards

Forces."

Professor Daniel Strobel Martin of Rutgers Female College, is the son of Dr. Martin. He was born in 1842, and was a constant companion of his father. This is the fourth death that has occurred in the University faculty within two years; Dr. John W. Draper died in January, 1882; his son, Dr. Henry Draper, in November, 1882, and Professor Spielman's a few weeks ago.

#### THE REV. EDWIN JOHNSON. The Rev. Edwin Johnson died in Morrisania

early on Christmas morning. He was born in Plymouth, Conn., in 1826, was graduated at Yale College-where he was the poet of his class-in 1846, and at Yale Theological Seminary, 1850; was pastor of Congregational churches at Jacksonville, Ill., seven years; Boston (Bowdoin-st.), three years: Bangor, Me. (Hammond-st.), four years, Baltimore, Md., five years; Bridgeport, Ct., six years. In 1878 he established the Suburban Seminary for Young Ladies in Morrisania, and has also from that time supplied the Congregational Church there. He was an accomplished scholar in various departments; had refined acc cultivated literary taste, and was unusually well read in classical literature, ancient and modern. He was a valued contributor to religious and literary magazines; but, ab-sorbed in the duties of his profession, took little time for more elaborate publications. His volume of poetry, "Saint Chrysostom; or, the Moutis of Gold," and many fugitive pieces, however, have received high praise. He leaves a wife and daughters. He was a brother-in-law of the late Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson. The funeral will take pince at his house at Boston-ave, and East One-hundred and sixty-seventh-st., at 11 o'clock to-day.

## GENERAL THOMAS L. KANE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—General Thomas L Kane, widely known in this State, died at his home in this city this morning. During the rebellion he was colonel of the famous Buck Tall Regiment of Pennsylvania. His of the famous back fail regiment of reinsylvana. Indeath resulted from pneumonis, from which he had been suffering only a short time; but since the battle of Gettysburg, in which he was a participant, his health has been impaired. General Kane was a brother of Elisha Kent Kane, the famous Arctic explorer.

## MRS. W. S. ROSECRANS.

Washington, Dec. 26.-Mrs. Ann Eliza Rosecrans, wife of General W. S. Rosecrans, of California, died yesterday at the family residence in this city. She had been confined to her bed by cerebral hemorrhage for nearly a year. The funeral services will take place to-

## COUNT RADAY.

VIENNA, Dec. 26 .- Count Raday, the Hungarian Minister of National Defence, is dead. OBITUARY NOTES.

Aaron H. Bean, a retired wine and tea merchant, living at No. 154 West Forty-eighth-st., died suddenly yesterday, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was born at Candia, N. H., in 1810, and he came to New-York at an early age. He formed a partnership with his brother, Dudley Bean, and opened a wine and tea house in Pearlst, where he remained in business for nearly thirty-five years. The funeral will take place at the house on Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Dr. James S. Lake, who died at his home, Fush Kill Road, near Richmond, J. I., will be buried to day in the Moravian Cemetery at New-Dorp. He was sixty-six years old, and for many years he had preached in this city. He was one of the first persons to ride over the Staten Island Railway when it was established. Dr. Lake's wife died ten days ago; but as he was so near death himself he was not told of her death, and he died without knowing it.

## THREE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers, conducted the services at the funeral of Dr. James A. Van Kleeck, at No. 153 West Tenth-st., yesterday morning. The body lay in a rosewood coffin, sur rounded by many flowers. The burial took place in the Cypress Hills Cemetery. Dr. Van Kleeck was graduated from the New York Medical College twenty years ago He was a prominent member of the Physicians' Mutual

Aid Society.

Patrick Fitz-Simmons, a merchant of No. 66 Leonard. Wealth, he declares, has run into "pockets"; in-dividuals and classes have grown rich beyond the was buried yesterday from St. Lawrence's Roman Catho-posed sale of the four American-built steamships be con-

lic Church, in East Eighty-fourth-st. The interior of the church building was draped in mourning. The widow and her six grown children were the principal mourners. The Rev. Father Gallagher, cousin of the deceased man, cele-

Hev. Father Gamagner, coses brated the mass.

A solemn mass of requiem was celebrated in the Sacred Heart Chapel of Manhattan College, yesterday morning, for the repose of the soul of Brother Advanter, who died suddenly on Monday. The Rev. Messrs. J. J. Griffin, Alphonso Corts and J. M. Grady assisted in the ceremony. L'Abbe E. Vanthier gave the absolution. The body was taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial.

THE LABOR ELEMENT PULLING APART

SIGNS OF A RUPTURE BETWEEN FREE TRADE AND

PROTECTION ELEMENTS. Colonel Lee Crandall, of Washington, secre tary of the National Greenback party and editor of its organ, which has recently come out for Butler for President, was seen yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter hurrying

for the Washington train.

"So you are going to nominate Butler and capture th

"That is for the Convention to decide. I'm for Butler myself. My paper tells that plainly enough. There will be a convention in Washington in May. Present sentiment indicates the nomination of General Butler on Greenback-Anti-Monopoly, Labor platform." "Will this be purely a Greenback convention !"

"No; our call will comprehend all the elements op posed to the old Bourbon Democratic and Shylock Re publican twins. It will be so broad that every honest voter who is in sympathy with the National Greenback Labor party, the Anti-Monopoly Leagues, Knights of Laber Assemblies and Grangers may come in. These or-ganizations throughout the country represent over four nillion voters."

" Your idea is to nominate a ticket and make Butler its

"That is my own preference. Butler has a following it nearly every section of the country, and is our most available man. He is known everywhere, is an active worker, and can lift the people's movement to the highest plane."

To ascertain more of this movement the reporte called on William A. A. Carsey, president of the Independent Labor party, at No. 319 Broadway, and asked: What do you know of the Butler-Crandall movement !'
"I saw Crandall a few days ago, and he is pushing hi

plans vigorously. They conflict very much with move-ments already inaugurated. At the Anti-Monopoly meeting at Chicago our officers suggested a conference of all the labor organizations, anti-monopoly leagues, etc., which should determine upon a future course Crandall then favored this movement. We have called such a conference for January 12, at Philadelphia, and have assurances of the presence of the most noted labor men of the country. From the New-York and Brooklyn organizations regular delegates have been elected. We have letters promising attendance from Charles Litchnond and John L. McDavitt, of Boston; John Jarrett, of Pittsburg; Richard Powers, of Chicago; Andrew Roy, of Columbus, State Mining Inspector of Ohio; Henry Luskey, of Columbus, State Labor Statistician of Ohio; John W. Hinton, of Milwaukee; John Tyler, of Virginia; Denis Kearney and Stephen A. Bell, of California; James Springer and Colonel Blood, of Maine, and many others. Craudall will be there, he tells me, and propose that the conference unite in the call for a convention to nominate a ticket.

"Your plan is different, you say ?"

"Your plan is different, you say ?"

"Our proposition is not to form a third party by the nomination of a ticket. We would form our ranks on principle, and support men in either of the old parties who should prove our friends. This would be holding and exercising the balance of power, which is effective at once, whereas the formation of a new party may take years. The littler business is being engineered by Free-Traders."

years. The Butler business is being engineered by Free-Traders."

"Why do you say that?"

"All through the West, at Chicago. St. Louis and San Francisco especially, there are strong socialistic communities. They have bitter quarrels with capital, and have become rabid Free-Traders. There are labor papers at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwankee which voice tness sentiments. Bright workingmen are being picked up here in New-York and paid by the free trade cranizations to talk that doctrine to laboring people. If Butler is nominated he will draw a large element from the Republican party, a protection element. But the Democrats will poil every last free-trade voic. Our organization is more interested in protective tariff than any other issue. We believe that will be the live issue next year, and we don't want to throw away any votes."

John N. Keech, vice-president, and George D. Lennon, treasurer of the organization, were present and indorsed Mr. Carsey's remarks. Mr. Keogh said also: "We are emphatically for protection and the result of our conference at Philadelphia will be for protection."

#### BEIDGE CARS WILL BE HEATED.

THE TRUSTEES TO SELECT A SYSTEM TO-DAY-TRIAL OF THE MATHESIUS GRIP POSTPONED.

The Bridge traffic on Christmas Day was exeedingly small. Thirty-four hundred pedestrians rossed, but nine-tenths of them did so before the arrival of the snowstorm, and 10,720 persons used the unheater ars of the railway. The receipts from vehicles amounted to \$57. A TRIBUNE reporter inquired of Superintendent Martin yesterday when action would be taken by the trustees on the question of heating the cars. He said that the president, Mr. Kingsley, had just informed him that the matter would be definitely settled

been another trial of the Mathesius grip to day; but though Mr. Kingsley came here, the inventor postponed it. I do not know positively why he did so, but I can surmise that he proposes to make a change in his ma-chine. Have you seen it 1 No 1 Come out and have a took at it " He opened a door which has been recently made in the wall of his office, and stepped out upon the platform extension of the Bridge depot on the Brooklyn ide. Then he led the way over the tracks and through the snow until be came to a car on a siding. He stooped under it, and the reporter followed him.

" Now," said he, " this is much more compact and neatlooking than the Paine grip, and if appearance were the consideration this would get the prize over all the others. Its principle is a combination of the San Francisco and Paine grips, but in my opinion it is inferior to both. The Paine grip consists of sheaves, or discs, furnished with grooves of rubber and leather between which the cable revolves until the contact is so close that revolution of the sheaves ceases, and the cable is gripped. In the San Francisco grip there are two blocks three feet long or less, grooved inside and lined with brass. These blocks are oblong in shape and are placed one over the other. By an automatic process the cable is lifted up and placed on the lower block and then a powerful lever presses the upper block down on it. Then the cable is gripped. The rip is a most powerful one and has a tendency to strand the cable, but this is remedied by another automatic pro cess which throws the cable off the grip whenever stranding occurs. Now I can show you lucidly the Mathesius grip. It

onsists, as you see, of two metal blocks face to face, oblong in shape, but rounded at the corners. grooved all the way round, and in these grooves a string of brass dies, resembling teeth in shape, revolves through the action of the cable as the sheaves do in the Paine grip. When the brake presses these two blocks tegether, the cable rattles round these dies, and they finally come so close together that revolution ceases, and the cable is gripped. But the corners of the block which these dies have to turn are exceedingly sharp, and the consequence is that there is considerable friction. As the cable is much harder than the brass, the latter suffers, and the amount of brass filings deposited at the starring point is have to turn are exceedingly sharp, and the consequence is that there is considerable friction. As the cable is much larder than the brass, the latter suffers, and the amount of brass filings deposited at the starting point is startling. And this is just what Mr. Mathesius proposes to after. He is going to make his dies of hardened cast-tron. In my opinion this will materially increase the possibility of stranding, which on the Bridge would be a very different matter from the same thing in San Francisco. Our cable is not confined, and there is in this grip no provision for throwing the cable off, which would be much harder to do than in the San Francisco grip, because the strand would be attached to one of the dies of the grip. The cable would be thrown off the wheel on which it is supported; the car might be dragge i from the rails, and dasared against the stee wheels and against the tie rods of the Bridge upon which the rails rest. The cable would go whirling on at the rate of ten miles an hour, while the car would be battered to pieces, and all the people in it killed or precipitated into the river behave. The desideratum which Paine sought in his grip was something that would not strand, for his comprehended its awful danger under efreunstances that prevented the confinement of the cable. He utilizes the curves of the Bridge for the purpose of protecting the lives of the passengers. The faculty of letting go, and the Bridge listelf arranged the balance. Obviously, on the cable was something unnecessary, for which he never tried. All he wanted was the faculty of letting go, and the Bridge listelf arranged the balance. Obviously, on the cable was something in the nearest tried. All he wanted was the faculty of letting go, and the Bridge listelf arranged the balance. Obviously, on the cable was something annecessary, for which he never tried. All he wanted was the faculty of letting the cable was defended up to peatedly. Nothing in the history of mechanics is more ingenious than the method by which one cable r

## A COAL MINERS' STRIKE EXPECTED.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26 .- A dispatch from Moshannon, Penn., says: "There are lively prospects of extensive trouble in the bituminous coal districts in Westmoreland, Blair, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield Counties. The producers are extremely reflect as to their plans, but it is pretty generally known that a reduction of wages in all departments of labor while ex-acted after December 31. The miners, who are said to be acted after December 31. The miners, who are said to be well organized and estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, have expressed their willingness to co-operate and assist in a general strike laid down for January 1."

The rupture between the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company and their malcoutent miners is not entirely adjusted, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, and an undefined feeling of insecurity provails in the striking districts.

THE PHILADELPHIA OCEAN LINE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26 .- The agents of the American line emphatically deny the report published to-day that the line is to go out of existence should the pro-

#### SAILORS BADLY FROZEN.

TWO SHIPS' CREWS RENDERED HELPLESS BY COLD -DEATH OR AMPUTATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 26.-The English bark

Mohawk came eastward through Hell Gate Saturday in company with the tug William P. Thompson.

Aboad her were Captain Crossland, Ssound pilot John O'Brien of New-York; three mates, a crow of thirteen persons, one of the owners, Captain Claude James of New-York, and a cargo of oil. She was bound for Calcutta. Captain Crossiand took the Long Island Sound course to reach open water so that his men could get the ship cleared up for the voyage while inshore. Tee wind and cold increased every hour after the tug returned to New-York. The water splashed over the decks and on to the sails and was frozen immediately. The work of the sailors soon became extremely arduous. The crew were chiefly Japanese and natives of the South of Europe. They could not bear the cold. It was found necessary to change the man at the wheel every ten miuntes to him from freezing to death. Pilot O'Brien says that in his thirty years' experience on the water he has never passed such a night as that was. It was inky black and the pilot was compelled to use his own judgment in keeping the ship in deep water. The brisk north west wind had sent the bark bowling through the Sound, even with the light spread of

canvas that the crew were able to shake out. Sunday morning, not only the cold did not decrease, but a steamy, yellow fog encompassed the ship, and prevented the pilot from making out his whereabouts. He thought that he must be in the neighborhood of Cornfield light boat and Faulkuer's Island. The wind veered to the north, and with an almost unparalleled flerceness threatened to do mischief to the ship if land was not descried soon or the crew did not recover from the effects of the cold and become able to attend to their duties. The changing wind shut him off from New-London changing wind shut him off from New-London harbor, so he resolved to try to reach New-Haven. The ship was covered with ice and snow. None among the crew had escaped from frost bites, and some of them were so badly frozen that their limbs refused to respond to duty. About eight o'clock it was resolved to shake out and set the foresall, in order to make harbor as soon as possible. As many of the crew as were able climbed the glazed forerigging, and, with their teeth and half-frozen hands, loosened the stiffened gaskets.

One man, named Oneyta O'Keeche, was heard to groan, and, loosening his hold on the rigging, fell with an agonized cry to the deck, a distance of 25 feet. His frozen limbs were broken, and under the combined influence of the frost and the pain he died in intense pain in a few hours.

the frost and the pain he died in intense pain in a few hours.

At eight o'clock Sunday night the bark cast anchor five miles outside the New-Harven lighthouse. The wind died out entirely. The stiff sails were not taken in. The snow storm of Monday morning prevented Pilot O'Brien from coming ashore in the small boat, and there were not able-bodled men enough on the ship to handle the long-boat. Signals of distress were flying all day from the Mohawk's masthead, but they attracted no attention. Early Christmas morning Mr. O'Brien rowed into New-Haven and gave notice of the Mohawk's distressed condition. A boat put off for the bark and brought Capital James ashore. At midnight a tug brought the whole erew to the city. They are now being cared for at the State Hospital in this city. The mignify of the crew will lose toes and flugers.

Boston, Dec. 26.—The schooner Telumah, of Winterport, Me., Capitali Lowe, from Bangor for New-York,

ort, Me., Captain Lowe, from Bangor for New-York, rrived at Boston this afternoon with her crew frost bitten. One of them, John Walsh, of Philadelphia, had his feet so badly frozen that he was brought ashore and taken to the Marine Hospital at Chelsea. The poor fellows were out in the recent bard weather, and, with all their suffering, were unable to save the vessel's sails.

#### LOUISIANA LOTTERY COMPANY'S MAIL. THE INJUNCTION AGAINST. THE POSTMASTER IN [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26 .- This morning in he United States Circuit Court, Judge Pardee preiding, the case of the New-Orleans National Bank, against Postmaster W. B. Merchant came up-The present proceeding in the case is a motion filed by the postmaster to dissolve the injune ion assued against him, which restrains him from inter. fering with the mail addressed to the bank, and prevents him from obeying orders of the Postmaster-General in refusing to pay postoffice money orders addressed to the bank for the account of the Louisiana State Lottery Company On September 21 a petition was filed in the Civil Dis trict Court by the New-Orleans National Bank, asking for an injunction to restrain the postmaster from interfering in the delivery of mail matter addressed to the bankpetitioned the Court for a removal of the case

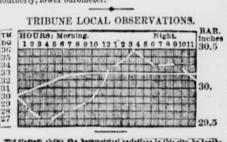
because the issues arose under the laws and Constitu of the United States. The case was then transferred the United States Creuit Court. United States Attor Leonard filed a motion for the dissolution of the injution.

Thomas J. Semmes and Joseph P. Hornor, of NewOrleans, and Messrs. C. W. Moulton and J. Chandler, of
Washington City. The Postmaster was represented by
Alterney-General Brewster, A. A. Freeman, AssistantAttorney-General for the Postal Department,
and United States District-Attorney A. H. Leonard.
Professor W. H. Murray, of New-York, assisted them.
Messrs. Chandler and Freeman addressed the Court today. To-toorrow Messrs. Semmes and Moulton will argue
for the bank, and on the next day Attorney-General
Brewster and Professor Maury will close for the Government.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

COVERNMENT INDICATIONS.

Washington, Dec. 26 .- For New-England, warmer, fair weather, followed by rain or snow, southerly winds backing to easterly, lower barometer. For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, cloudy weather, followed by rain, increasing easterly winds, veering to contherly, lower barometer.



The discress where the barometrical variations in this city by teaths of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the is hours preceding midingled. The irregular white line represents the caclifations to the many during those hours. The typhen or derival line represents the variations in temperature, as indicated by the thermuncier as fludinate Pharmacop, sill Breaching.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Dec. 26 .- 1 a. m. - The changes in the barometer yesterday were slight. Foggy, cloudy and clear weather prevailed. The temperature ranged between 27° and 36°, the average (31%) being 7° higher than on the corresponding day last year and 500 higher than on uesday. Warmer, clear or fair weather, followed later in the day by rain, may be expected to-day in this city and

ARRIVAL OF THE WIELAND,—The steamship Wieland, com Hamburg, arrived here early this morning.

Two experienced physicians of the Swift Spec any, Atlanta, Gz., have located at No. 159 West Twenty-hird st., and will be pleased to see all who are afflicted with lood or skin diseases. Examination and consultation free.

# Colgate & Co.'s Violet Toutet Water, For the handkerchief and bata.

Anybody give you an Xmas present you didn't expect, then give them a New Year's (which they do expect). Hall, Nicoli & Granbery. Enfrances 20 and 22 John-st. and 17 and 19 Malden-lane. Holiday goods.—[Exchange. Trust No Others.

Why endure the agonies of neuralgia, when Benson's Cap-cine Porous Plasters will quickly relieve tt. 25c. Burnett's Kullisten allays all irritation of the skin, removing tan, sunburn, and redness of the skin.

# MARRIED.

PADDOCK—SANDS—Wednesday, December 26, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., John R. Paddock to Sarah T. Sands, daughter of the late Dr. David Sands. David Sands.

WEBB-DAVENPORT-On Monday. December 24, 1883, at
St. John's Church, Bayonne, N. J., by the Rev. W. M. Pickslay, Honry Leland Webb, of Westfield, N. J., and Susie
Louise Davenport, daughter of the late William B. Davenport, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

port, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

y, IT—STOW—At the residence of the bride's parents, New-Haven, Conn., December 28, 1883, by the Rev. Edward Judson, D. D., of New-York, Horace C. Wait, of Jersey City, to Carrie, daughter of Henry Stow.

All notices of marriages must be indorsed with full

## DIED.

BEAN—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., after a short illness
Aaron H. Bean, in the 73d year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 154 West 48th-st. Friday
the 28th, at 10:30 a.m.

BAKER—On Saturday, December 22, 1883, Abbie, daughter
of Fred. and the late Sarah P. Baker.
Funeral from her late home, No. 27 West 15th-st., on Wednes
day, December 26, at 10 a.m.
It is requested kindly that flowers be not sent.

CRAN FORD—At Washington, D. C. on Monday, December
24, Paul, eldest son of Henry L. Cranbrod.
Funeral services at the house of his aunt, Mrs. Mary V.
Phillips, No. 1 Second-place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 11
a.m.

COOKE—At Peckskill, on the 25 inst. Sarah Belknap, widow
of Oliver Dudley Cooke, age 84.
Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, R. S. Hasbrouck,
on Friday at 4 p. m.

DIED. vices at St. Thomas Church, New-York, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. nterment will take place in New-Haven at 4 o'clock, 26th

inst.

D'ORSAY—Suddenly, in this city, of pleuro-pneumonia, December 20, Mrs. Lucy C., wife of the Rev. J. Stanley D'Orsay, of the New-York East Conference, in the 59t. year of her age.

Brief services at her late residence, No. 322 East. 18th-st., as 1.30 p. m. Friday, December 28.

Interment at New-Bedford, Mass.

HOFFMAN—December 28, 1883, Captain John W. Hoffman, Frincral services from his late residence, Red Hook, N. Y., Friday, December 28, at p. m. Carriages will meet the 8 a. m. train from Grand Contral Depot at Barrytown.

JOHNSON—In Morrisania, on December 25, the Rev. Edwin Johnson. Johnson.
Funeral services at his late residence, Thursday, the 27th
nnst., at 11 a. m.
Train leaves 42d.st. at 10:35 a. m.

LANGDON-At Hyde Park, N. Y., on the evening of the 25th, Catherine L. Langdon, daughter of the late Charles L. Livingston, wife of Walter Langdon, in the 58th year of her age. Puneral to take place at Hyde Park on Saturday, the 29th inst. A reserved car will be attached to the 11 o'clock morning trains. A reserved car will be attached to the 11 o'clock morning trains. Hudson River Railroad, for relatives and friends, who will reach New-York at 7 on their return.

I.AFETRA—James Lafetra, Twelfth month 25th, aged 76. Funeral notice in to-day's Herald. MARTIN—On Wednesday, December 26, of bronchitis, Pre-fessor Benjamin N, Maralo, S.T. D., of the University of the City of New York, in the 67th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOFFET—On Monday evening, December 24, 1883, Maria
Henson, wife of James 6. Moffet, in the Slat year of her age,
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the
funeral from her late residence, 161 West 44th-st., on Friday
morning at half-past 10.
Interment at Woodlawn.

OAKLEY-On Tuesday, December 25, Sarah R., wife of Gil-bert Oakley, and daughter of the late Charles A. Briggs, bert Oakley, and daughter of the late Charles A. Briggs, M. D. Funeral at her late residence, 41 West 39th-st., Thursday, December 27, at 1 o'clook p. m. Please omit flowers.

SMITH—At Brook-ave., Morrisania. New-York, on Tuesday, December 25, 1883, Chauncey Smith, in the 74th year of his ago.
Funeral services will be held at the Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Washington ave. and 166th-st., on Friday, December 28, at 1 o'clock p. m.

DETERLING—In Jersey City, on Christmas morning, Hannah, beloved wife of Samuel Sterling, after a brief illness, in the Solit year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funcral services from Trinity M. E. Church, York-st., Jersey City, on Thursday, December 27, at 2 o'clock p. m.

#### Special Notices.

Artistic Memorials. Artistic Memorials.

The NEW-ENGLAND GRANITE WORKS, Hartford, Coas.
Quarties and Workshops, Westerly, d. I.

Fine menumental and building work in Granite. Drawings and estimates furnished without charge, Correspondence solicited. N. Y. Office, 1,321 B'way. C. W. CANFIELD, Ags.

Gas Fixtures.

Newest and choicest designs

METAL AND PORCELAIN LAMPS, &C. FINE CLOCKS An entirely new assortment of the choicest productions of Paris, Vienna, Berlin and

MANTEL SETS.

ARTISTIC

other European cities, select-ed by us with great care this season, are now on exhibition in our show-rooms, which have been fitted up with es-BRONZES. pecial regard to the exhibi-tion of Art Productions, and to an inspection of which a cordial invitation is extended. Also, articles of ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK, both an

tique and modern, in great variety and elegance of we ship. MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., 886 and 838 Broadway and 13th-at., New-York.

Steele & Co., Feather Duster manufacturers, 766 Broadway, near 9th-st., offer at retail, at wholesale discount, 200 varieties Ostrich, Turkey and Foacock Dusters for store, offer and dwelling, and Funiture Dusters, elegant? Plano, Picture, Bris-a-Brac and Parlor Dusters, Peacock Faus, fine Library, Cornice and Carriage Dusters, & Co.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association

NEW-YORK CITY.

Hospital Saturday, Dec. 29. Hospital Sunday, Dec. 30. Gifts toward current expenses, the endowment of beds, or for building purposes, may be designated for any Hospital of this city, and such gifts will be forwarded through the Treasury of the Association to the Hospital indicated by the donor. Contributions, however, are especially solicited on these days for the General Fund, which will be divided among the Associated Hospitals according to the By-Laws of the Association."

METHODS OF CONTRIBUTING.

1. Collections in all the Churches on Hospital Sunday, and in all the Synagogues on Hospital Saturday.
2. Through the following Auxiliary Associations: Cigar and Tobacco Trade—Henry Rosenwald, Treasurer, 145 Water-at.
Dry Goods Trade—A. H. Kingman, Treasurer, 60 Worth-st.
Drug, Paint and Oil trade—A. B. Ansbacher, Treasurer, 43 Johnst.

Drug, Paint and Oil trade—A. B. Ansbacher, Treasurer, 43 John.st.
Stock Exchange—William Alexander Smith, 58 Wall-st., 8tock Exchange—William Alexander Smith, 58 Wall-st., 8tock Exchange—Joseph H. Groht, Treasurer, 311 Greenwich-st.
Book Trade—Henry B. Barnes, Treasurer, 111 William-st., 3. Through Committees in the following Exchanges: New-York Produce Exchange—George W. Smith, Treasurer, 18 South-st., New-York Cotton Exchange—Meyer Lehman, Treasurer, 40 Exchange Place, New-York Maratime Association—John P. Townsend, Treasurer, Maritime Exchange. urer, Maritime Exchange.

4. Through subscription lists circulated in the following exchanges and trades:

rchanges and trade. Clothing Trade. New York Petroleum Exchange. New York Mining and Petroleum Exchange.

Now York Mining sans. Tea Exchange.

Coffee Exchange.

Printers and Siercotypers.

Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States—
Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States—
Charles Renauld, Treasurer, 58 Water-st.

Charles Renauld, Treasurer, 58 Water-st.

Classes and China-ware Trade—D. Feiter, Treasurer, 61 Park
Classes and China-ware Trade-D. Feiter, Treasurer, 61 Park-

place.
5. Through the Grand Secretaries of the following Orders of Lodges, who have kindly consented to act as treasurers for 5. Through the Grand Secretaries of the following Orders of Lodges, who have kindly consented to act as treasurers for this fund:

1. O. Bnai Berith—S. Hamburger, Grand Secretary, 903 O. Bnai Berith—S. Hamburger, Grand Secretary, 903 3d-ave.
 O. Free Sons of Israel—H. J Goldsmith, Grand Secretary, 27 2d-ave.
 Kusher Shei Barzel—H. Rosenthal, Grand Secretary, Pythagoras Hail, Canal-st.
 Bereth Abraham—A. Robinson, Grand Secretary, 66 Esteroth Abraham—A.

6. Through subscription lists in the hands of the Managers of each of the Hospitals.
7. Through collection-boxes at Elevated Railroad stations, leading manufacturing establishments, druggists' stores, restaurants, and various places of public travel and resort.
8. Through money sent direct to Mr. Charies Lanier, General Treasurer, No. 26 Nassau-st., to whom all money, from whatever source contributed, should be sent (in checks to his order, or indorsed to him,) before January 15, 1884, after which the full report of the collection will be given through the public press. Through subscription lists in the hands of the Managers

# Wel De Meyer.

It is now undisputed that WEI DE MEYER'S CATARRII CURE is the only treatment that will absolutely cure Catarrh-fresh or chronic. "It is a marvel."-Rev. A. P. Fries. Cairo. N. Y. "It restored me to the pulpit."-Rev. Geo. E. Reis. Cobleskill, N. Y. "One box radically cured me."-Rev. C. H. Taylor, 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn. "A perfect cure after 30 years' suffering."-J. D. McDonald. 710 Broadway, N. Y., &c., &c. Thousands of testimonials are received from all parts of the world. Delivered, \$1. Dr. Wei De Meyer's "TREATISE," with statements by the cured, mailed free, D. B. DEWEY & Co., 182 Fulton-st., N. Y. Sold in New-York by Milhan, Ditman, Hudnut, Caswell, Massey & Co., Hatch, Broadway ; Eimer & Amend, Cuntz, 3d-ave.; K. H. Luthin, A.C. Dung, Bowery; Riker, Wanter & Imgard, Bigelow, Sixth ave.; Cox, Goodman, Parker & Co., Overton, Eighth ave. In Brooklyn by Pyle, Wheeler & Bolton, Wynn, Fultonst.; Champlin, Chadwick, Court-st.; Heydenreich Bros., Wendler, Livingston, Gross Bros., Grand-st.; Vincent, Livingston, Broadway: Owen, Sayer, Myrtle-ave. In Jersey City by Moore, Ewing. In Hoboken by Haman & Sieburg. In Newark by Garrigan, W. M. Townley. In Stapleton by Feeney. In Elizabeth by Oliver & Drake. In Yonkers by Houston. In Tarrytown by Barnes. In Paterson by Borden. In Plain. field by Shaw. In Rahway by Oliver. In Trenton by Chumar, Rickey; and by all other Druggists.

Post Office Notice.

Letters for Europe need not be specially directed for dispatch by any particular steamer in order to secure specify delivery at destination, as all transatiantic mails are forwardal by the fasteat vossels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending December 29 will close at this office as follows:

Foreign mails for the week ending December 29 will close at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 11 a. m. for Germany, etc., per s. a. Rhactis, via Plymouth and Hamburg (letters for Great Britain and other European Countries must be directed "per Rhactia"); at 11 a. m. for Europe, per s. a. Haitig, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, etc., must be directed "per Baltic") at 120 p. m. for Bermuda, per s. a. Orinoco; at 130 p. m. for Cuba. Porto Rico and Marico, per s. s. City of Morida, via Havana.

FRIDAY—At 9 a. m. for Newfoundland and St. Pierro-Miquelon, via Haiffax; at 7:30 p. m. for Vera Cruz direct, per s. s. Whitney, via New-Orleans.

SATURDAY—At i a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Penn-and, via Antwerp; at 11 a. m. for Germany, &c., per s. a. General Werder, via Southampton and Diemen (letters for Great Eritain and other European Countries must be directed "per General Werder, via Southampton and Diemen (letters for Great Eritain and other European Countries must be directed "per General Werder, via Southampton and Diemen (letters for Germany, ac., maat be directed "per cuty of Berin, in at 1p. m. for Cape Hayti, St. Domingo and Turks Island, per s. s. Sante Domingo; at 1:30 p. m. for Cuba and Porto Rico, per s. s. Sartoga, via Havena; at 2 p. m. for Southand direct, per s. s. Furnessia, via Glasgow.

Mails for China and Japan, per s. s. City of Rio de Janeire (via San Francisco), close here Janaave "2 at 7 p. m. Mails

Malls for China and Japan, per s. s. City of Rio de Janeire (via San Francisco), close here January \*2 at 7p, m. Malis for Australia, New-Zealand, Sandwich and Fin Islands, per s. a. Zeanandia (via San Francisco), close here January \*11, at 7 p. m.

"The schedule of closing of trans-Pacific mails is arranged in the precomption of their uninterrupted overland transit is fan Francisco. Mails from the Kast arriving ON ITMS at the Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., December 21, 1832.